THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pttsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS opened and now offers for sale in Market between Third and Fourth streets on moderate terms for Cash, a handsome assortment of fresh and seasonable *GOODS*, consisting of

Blue, black, bottle green, brown and mixt superfine cloths
Blue, drab, brown and mixt common & coarse cloths
Blue, drab, mixt and black cassimers
Coatings, moleskins and flannels
Olive twilled velvets
Olive and drab cords
Super unpress'd and dress'd prints
Common do
Dark, pink and light cambrick ginghams
Black and green bombazetts
Waistcoating, a handsome assortment of fancy and common
7 8 and 4-4 shirting muslin
6-4 and 4-4 cambrick do
India do
Irish linen
Pink, green and brown cambrick muslin
4-4 and 7 8 checks
Napkins and Russia toweling
Womens' black and coloured worsted hose
Do cotton do
Florence mantua and India silks
White, pink and green sarcenets
6 and 7 4 damask silk shawls
6-4 serged do
4 4, 5 4 and 6 4 cotton do
Ladies short hand silk, kid, york tan, beaver and angola gloves
Do extra long silk and kid gloves
Mens' best beaver do
Real and common Madras handkerchiefs
Bandano and Barcelona do
Cotton cords
Black mode, gauze and crape
Silk cords
Silk and cotton suspenders
Scotch thread, tapes, shwing silk, ribbons, &c. &c.
Ladies morocco and kid shoes
Mens' fine and coarse do
Womens' leather do
Red, black and yellow morocco skins
Wool cards
And a general assortment of *GROCERIES*.
Also, 100 barrels best quality Lake Salt

Pittsburgh, November 25, 1812.

JUST RECEIVED,

At the Widow Hamsher's Coppersmith Shop, in Fourth street, near the Jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into *STILLS*, and other kind of copper work, at nearly the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons, at one dollar per gallon, and from 50 to 40 gallons at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

N B The highest price given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

THE MAGAZINE ALMANACK

For 1813.

Containing, besides the Astronomical Calculations, by the Rev John Taylor,

A CURSORY notice of some of the principal and late domestic manufacturing establishments in the western country, particularly those in Pittsburgh—with a hasty statistical view of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, and the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and the Mississippi. Also, contributions towards a mineralogy of the western country, and an account of substances found about the Little and Big Prairies on the Mississippt after the earthquake in December, 1811, together with a variety of useful and entertaining matter.—Price, per doze , one dollar—single, twelve and an half cents

They have also published their COMMON ALMANACK, 50 cents a dozen—and a GERMAN ALMANACK, at one dollar a dozen. Pittsburgh, October 13

James Brown, Abner Barker,
AND
James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Black smith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM*, at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh.

August 20, 1812

COTTON AND WOOL
MACHINERY

THE subscribers have fixed a convenient shop at Mr. Anthony Beelen's Foundry, for the purpose of carrying on the *Machine Making Business*, in its various branches; such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Doubling, Roving, Winding Blocks, Stretching Frames, Mules, Throssels, Winding Machines for Warping, Reels, and every other article in the Manufacturing of Cotton.

Also, Wool Card Billeys and Jennies

From their long experience at the Union Manufactory of Maryland, and other parts of the United States in the above line, they flatter themselves to be entitled to a share of the patronage of a discerning and liberal public.

Orders will be thankfully received and executed in the best manner, and with the utmost dispatch.

ROE & LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1812.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

William Eichbaum & Son,

IS THIS DAY DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

ALL Persons having demands against said firm are requested to deliver their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to pay their respective dues, to William Eichbaum, who carrys on the business as usual, and is fully authorised to settle all accounts:—

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,
ARNOLD EICHBAUM,

Pittsburgh, December 14 3tq

EXTRACT

FROM GEN. LEE'S MEMOIRS OF *THE WAR*,

IN THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the 10th, the evacuation of Cambden took place, and the British general proceeded to Nelson's ferry with the expectation of crossing the Santee in time to dislodge Marion, and Lee still prosecuting the Siege of fort Motte—Previous to his lordships departure, he burnt the jails, the mills, and some private houses, and destroyed all the stores which he could not take with him. He carried off 4 or 5 hundred negroes and all the most obnoxious loyalists accompanied him.

As soon as Green was informed of the retreat of the enemy, persuaded that Rawdon's first effort would be to relieve fort Motte, he advanced toward the Congaree determined to pass that river if necessary, and to cover the operations of the besieging corps

This post was the principal depot of the convoys from Charlestown to Cambden, and sometimes of those destined for fort Granby and Ninety-Six. A large new mansion house belonging to Mrs. Motte, situated on a high and commanding hill, had been selected for the establishment. It was surrounded with a deep trench, along the interior margin of which was raised a strong and lofty parapet. To this post had been regularly assigned an adequate garrison of about 150 men which was now accidentally increased by a small detachment of dragoons—which had arrived from Charleston, a few hours before the American troops made their appearance, on its way to Cambden, with despatches to Lord Rawdon Captain M'Pherson commanded, an officer highly & deservedly respected.

Opposite to fort Motte, to the north stood another hill, where Mrs. Motte having been dismissed from her mansion resided in the old farmhouse.—On this height lieut. Col Lee with his corps took post, while brigadier Marion occupied the eastern declivity of the ridge on which the fort stood.

Very soon the fort was completely invested; and the six pounder was mounted on a battery erected in Marions quarter for the purpose of raking the northern face of the enemy's parapet, against which Lee was preparing to advance. M'Pherson was unprovided with artillery, and depended for safety upon timely relief, not doubting its arrival before the assailant could push his preparations to maturity.

The vale which runs between the two hills admitted our safe approach within 400 yards of the fort. This place was selected by Lee to break ground. Relays of working parties being provided for every four hours, & some of the negroes from the neighbouring plantations being brought, by the influence of Marion, to our assistance, the work advanced with rapidity—Such was their forwardness on the 10th, that it was determined to summon the commandant.

A flag was accordingly dispatched to capt. M'Pherson, stating to him with truth our relative situation, expressing with decision the fate which awaited him, and admonishing him to avoid the disagreeable consequence of an arrogant temerity. To this the capt. replied, that disregarding consequences, he should continue to resist to the last moment in his power.—The retreat of Rawdon was known in the evening to the besiegers; and in the course of the night, a courier arrived from gen. Green confirming that event, urging redoubled activity, and communicating his determination to hasten to their support. Urged by these strong considerations, Marion & Lee persevered throughout the night in pressing the completion of their works. On the next day Rawdon reached the country opposite to fort Motte; and in the succeeding night encamped on the highest ground in his rout, the illumination of his fires gave the joyful annunciation of his approach to the dispersing garrison—But the hour was close at hand, when this falacious joy was to be converted into sadness.

The large mansion in the centre of the encircling trench, left but a few yards of the ground within the enemys works uncovered: burning the house must force surrender.

Persuaded that our ditch would be within arrow shot the next day before noon, Marion and Lee determined to adopt this speedy mode of effecting their object. Orders were instantly issued to prepare bows and arrows, with missive combustible matter——This measure was reluctantly adopted; for the destruction of private property was repugnant to the principles which swayed the two commandants and on this occasion was peculiarly distressing. The devoted house was a large pleasant edifice, intended for the summer residence of the respectable owner, whose deceased husband had been a firm friend to his oppressed country, and whose only marriageable daughter was the wife of a major Pinckney who had fought and bled in his country's cause, and was now a prisoner with the enemy. These considerations powerfully forbade the execution of the proposed measure; but there were others of more cogency, which applied personally to lieut col Lee, and gave a new edge to the bitterness of the scene.

Encamping contiguous to Mrs. Mott's dwelling, this officer had upon his arrival, been requested in the most pressing terms to make her house his quarters The invitation was accordingly accepted; and not only the lieutenant col. but every officer of his corps on duty, daily experienced her liberal hospitality, politely profered and as politely administered Nor was the attention of this amiable lady confined to that class of war which never failed to attract attention. While her richly spread table presented with taste and fashion, all the luxuries of her opulent country, and her sideboard offered without reserve the best wines of Europe,—antiquated relics of happier days,—her active benevolence, found its way to the sick and to the wounded; cherished, with the softest kindnes, infirmity and misfortune, converting dispair into hope and nursing debility into strength.—Nevertheless the imperative obligation of duty must be obeyed, the house must burn; and a respectful communication to the lady of her destined loss must be made Taking the first opportunity which offered the next morning, lieut. col. Lee imparted to Mrs. Motte the intended measure, lamenting the sad necessity and assuring her of the deep regret which the unavoidable act had excited in his and every breast.

With the smile of complacency this exemplary lady listened to the embarrassed officer, and gave instant relief to his agitated feelings, by declaring, that she was gratified with the opportunity of contributing to the good of her country, and that she should view the approaching scene with delight—Shortly after, seeing accidentally the bow and arrows which had been prepared, she sent for the lieutenant colonel, and presenting him with a bow and its apparatus imported from India, she requested his substitution of these as probably better adapted for the object than those we had provided.

Receiving with silent delight this opportune present, the lieutenant col rejoined his troops, now making ready for the concluding scene.——The lines were manned, and an additional force stationed at the battery, least the enemy, perceiving his fate, might determine to risk a desperate assault, as offering the only chance of relief

As soon as the troops reached their several points, a flag was again sent to M'Pherson, for the purpose of inducing him to prevent the conflagration & the slaughter which might ensue, by a second representation of his actual condition.

Doctor Irvin, of the legion cavalry, was charged with the flag, and instructed to communicate faithfully the inevitable destruction impending, and the impracticability of relief, as lord Rawdon had not yet passed the Santee; with an assurance that longer perseverance in vain resistance, would place the garrison at the mercy of the conqueror; who was not regardless of the policy of preventing the waste of time, by inflicting exemplary punishment, where resistance was maintained only to produce such waste. The British captain received the flag with his usual politeness, and heard patiently Irvin's explanations; but he remained immovable; repeating his determination of holding out to the very last.

It was now about noon, and the rays of the scorching sun had prepared the shingle roof for the projected conflagration. The return of Irvin was immediately followed by the application of the bow and arrows The first arrow stuck, and communicated its fire; a second was shot at another quarter of the roof, and a third at a third quarter; this last also took effect, and like the first, soon kindled a blaze. M'Phersen ordered a party to repair to the loft of the house and by knocking off the shingles to stop the flames. This was soon perceived, and Captain Finley was directed to open his battery, raking the loft from end to end.

The fire of our six pounder, posted close to one of the gable ends of the house, soon drove the soldiers down; and no other effort to stop the flames being practicable M'Pherson hung out the white flag. Mercy was extended although policy commanded death, & the obstinacy of M'Pherson warranted it.

The commandant, with the regulars of which the garrison was chiefly composed, were taken possession of by Lee; while the loyalists were delivered to Marion. Among the latter was a Mr. Smith, who had been charged with burning the houses of his neighbors friendly to their country This man consequently became very obnoxious, and his punishment was loudly demanded by many of the militia serving under the brigadier; but the humanity of Marion could not be overcome. Smith was secured from his surrounding enemies, ready to devote him, and taken under the general's protection.

M'Pherson was charged with having subjected himself to punishment by his idle waste of his antagonists time; and reminded as well of the opportunities which had been presented to him of saving himself and garrison from unconditional submission, as of the cogent considerations, growing out of the posture of affairs, which urged the prevention of future useless resistance by present exemplary punishment.—The British officer frankly acknowleged his dependent situation and declared his readiness to meet any consequence which the discharge of duty, conformably to his own conviction of right might produce. Powerfully as the present occasion called for punishment, and rightfully as it might have been inflicted, not a drop of blood was shed, nor any part of the enemy's baggage taken. M'Pherson and his officers accompanied their captors to Mrs Motte's and partook with them in a sumptuous dinner;* soothing in the sweets of social intercourse the ire which the preceding conflict had engendered. Requesting to be permitted to return to Charleston on parole, they were accordingly paroled and sent off in the evening to lord Rawdon now engaged in passing the Santee at Nelsons ferry

* The deportment and demeanor of Mrs. Motte gave a zest to the pleasures of the table. She did its honours with that unaffected politeness, which ever excites esteem mingled with admiration. Conversing with ease, vivacity and good sense, she obliterated our recollection of the injury she had received; and though warmly attached to the defenders of her country, the engaging amiability of her manners, left it doubtful which set of officers constituted these defenders.

A LESSON FOR THE LADIES.

The following anecdote of the late Rev. Samuel Ayscouth, assistant librarian at the British Museum, is recommended to the perusal of our fair readers:—

One day, when, according to the rules of his office, as assistant librarian in the British Museum, he attended that grand magazine of curiosities, a party of ladies and gentlemen, all of whom, except one lady, were disposed to be highly pleased with what they saw; and really would have been so, if this capricious fair one had not continually damped their gratification with such exclamations as these: 'Oh! trumpery! Come along: lord I see nothing worth looking at" This lady being the handsomest of the group, Mr. A. (who although an old bachelor, was a great admirer of beauty) at first fixed upon *her* as his temporary favorite; but soon had reason to transfer his particular attention to another less handsome, but more amiable. On her continuing a similar strain of exclamations, altered with correspondent looks and demeanor, he turned towards her and said, "My sweet young lady, what pains you kindly take to prevent that fine face of yours from killing half the beau in London!"—And then directed his conversation explanatory of the different objects before them, to the rest of the party.

So much influence, however, she had over her companions—that beaten as the round was to the worthy and instructive librarian, she caused him to finish it considerably sooner than was either pleasing to his mind or convenient to the state of the necessity of his body. While in the last room, just before he made his parting bow, addressing himself to her with that suavity of manner which was so peculiar to him, he smilingly said, "Why, what a cross little puss you are! Nothing pleases you—Here are ten thousand curious and valuable things brought at a vast expence from all parts of the world; and you turn up your nose at the whole of them.—Do you think with these airs, that that pretty face will ever get you a husband? Not if he knows you half an hour first. Almost every day of my life, and especially when attending ladies through these rooms, I regret being an old bachelor; for I see so many charming, good tempered women, that I reproach myself for not trying to persuade one of them to bless me with her company. But I can't,

fall in love with you, and I'll honestly tell you I shall pity the man thnt does —for I'm sure you'll plague him out of his life."

During this singular valedictory speech, (delivered with such pleasantry that even the reproved could not take offence at it) the gentleman, who was of the party, looked now at the speaker and then at the lady, with considerable emotion, but said nothing —while she called up no small portion of lightning into a fine pair of dark eyes, and some transient flashes of it into her cheeks, and then with her friends, (who affably wished their candid cicerone a good morning) withdrew.

Somewhat more than a year afterwards, on going the same round again, our honest friend was particularly pleased with one lady of the party; and that one being the prettiest, he contrived, according to his wonted custom, (as a sailor would say,) soon "to near her." Respectfully inquisitive respecting every object which time allowed her to notice, she asked a number of questions; and, most willingly,

"*He taught the lovely fair one all he knew;*"

while, in the most engaging manner, she drew the attention of her friends to many curiosities which they would otherwise have passed by unobserved. In short, as good Bishop Rundle says, she "being disposed to be pleased with every thing, every thing conspired to please *her*." Nor was less pleased her worthy and benevolent guide; who, while she was contemplating the beauties of nature, was contemplating, not only the charms of her person, but also those of her mind. At length "the wonder ended." He was about to make his best bow, when the fascinating fair one, with an arch smile, (looking him rather askew in the face) asked him whether he remembered her? "No ma'am," said he, "but shall not easily *forget* you." Then, linking her arm with that of a gentleman who was of the party, she asked in the same engaging manner, whether remembered *him?* To which he replied, "he thought he did; but the gentleman looked better than when he saw him before." "Now, sir," said she "don't you recollect once, in this very room, giving a lady, who was pleased with nothing, and displeased with every thing, a smart lecture for her caprice and ill temper?" "Yes ma'am, I do." "Well sir, I am that lady; or, I should rather say, I *was;* for *you* have been the means, in the hands of Divine Providence, of making me a totally different being to what I then was; and I am now come to thank you for it. Your half in jest, and half in earnest mode of reproof, caused me to know myself; and was of far more use than all that had been done before, in correcting a spoilt temper. After we had left you, (continued she,) "Goodness! said I to myself, if I appear thus unamiable to a stranger, how must I appear to my friends! especially to those destined to live constantly with me!" "You asked me sir, if I expected ever to get a husband; I then had one; this gentleman who was present at your just reproof; and I dare say he will join with me in thanking you for giving it so frankly and successfully."

The husband then cordially repeated his acknowledgments to him, for having been instrumental in contributing so largely, to their mutual felicity; 'a felicity said he, which (should any thing lead you sir, into the neighborhood of ——,) you will gratify, extremely both myself and my wife, if you will call and witness.'——Then leaving his address, and he and his lady shaking Mr A. by the hand, they departed.

From the Connecticut Mirror, Dec. 21.

THE WAR ACCOUNT ADJUSTED.

As one campaign is brought to a close, and the troops on the frontiers are disposed of in various places in winter quarters, it is proper for the people of this country to enquire what has been gained in the *first year* of the war, and what better prospects are furnished by extending our view *into the future conduct of it.*

The war is *now avowedly* carried on, for the purpose of forcing the British to give up the right which they claim, of examining our merchant vessels to find deserters from their navy, and other British subjects in our employ. They do not now, and never did, claim the right of impressing our native citizens. On the contrary, they have always disavowed any pretence of such a claim. It is well known that the British will never abandon the right of searching neutral merchant vessels after their own subjects unless they are forced to it. It is also as well known, that, as the preservation of their naval superiority depends, in a great measure, upon the exercise of this right, no small degree of force, no trifling calamity which may be bro't upon them, will induce them to forego it. Our administration, then, ought to have a fair prospect, from the experiment made this year, of bringing Great-Britain to terms; or they must have made up their minds to wage an endless war with that nation; or they are madly bent on the ruin of the U. States.

The events of the war, hitherto, are well known to every body. On the water, our little navy, whenever it has had a chance, has done itself honor, and justified in the most decisive manner the federal doctrine, that our commercial rights must, at all times, be asserted and vindicated on the ocean. They reduced it in the first place—they have always refused in the most stubborn terms to encrease it——and when the present war was undertaken, naval enterprises formed no part of their plans, from which they expected to make an impression on the British government. The great scheme was to conquer Canada--to vindicate our commercial rights—to put an end to the impressment of seamen—*by exploits on the land*—by despoiling G. Britain of her provinces contiguous to our northern frontier, viz. the Canadas and Nova Scotia. The administration are therefore entitled to no credit for the handsome displays of courage and conduct by Captains Hull, Jones, and Decatur—these officers are federal officers, acting upon federal principles, and establishing, by practical proof, the soundness of federal, and the unsoundness of democratic policy.

But it is *on the land* that we are to look for the evidences of Mr. Madison's correctness of sentiment, and of his competency to manage the affairs of our country—particularly its warlike affairs. And here we are under no necessity of amusing ourselves or our readers with speculations—*we resort immediately to facts.* The war has been in existence six months, which was the longest period that its mad projectors in Congress seemed to think necessary for the accomplishment of its great object, viz—the conquest of the Canadas—and what has been brought to pass? Gen. Hull surrendered almost without firing a gun, one whole army, and one whole territory, over which the United States had long exercised government, and that territory is now under British government. A great proportion of a second army was cut to pieces in a second attempt to gain a foothold in the enemy's country, and the flower of its officers and men either killed or made prisoners. The bullying state of Kentucky, with such assistance as she could collect from other quarters, in attempting to destroy the Indians on the western frontier, has exhibited the most disgraceful specimens of insubordination, contempt of orders, want of discipline, mutiny, and even cowardice; expeditions under Gens. Tupper and Hopkins, fitted out at a great expence, have terminated in a shameful manner; while the savages have been stimulated to the most blood thirsty vengeance, and the frontiers exposed to the most cruel murders. General Dearborn, the commander in chief, who, with a gasconading spirit that would disgrace a Crib or a Molyneux, before he marched from his snug head-quarters at Boston, took care to have the laurels of victory stitched, *by his taylor*, to his coat, has been in a one horse waggon up to the lines, surveyed *from his camp* the promised land, made great preparations for an inroad upon the British province—then, as second thoughts are best, and probably concluding that both the coat and the laurels were more safe on *this side*, than they would be on *the other*, of the boundary line, he formed the patriotic and officer-like conclusion to stay where he was—*or rather to return to winter-quarters at Greenbush.* To end the melancholy enumeration of disasters, Alexander Smyth, the most vain, pompous, conceited, bombastic, and swaggering braggadocia that ever disgraced a country, or its service, after foully stigmatized his honorable and high minded predecessor, and boasting of his own anticipated achievments, has so far played the coward, and the poltroon, as to be under the necessity of also dispersing his troops, giving up all hostile measures for the season, and of *skulking from the resentment of his army.*

In order to bring upon the country this multiplied catalogue of disasters, no trifling sum of money has been expended. The United States have borrowed during the last 6 months, more than *Thirteen Millions of Dollars?*—The Secretary of the Treasury has already called for a loan of *Twenty Millions* more. The Administration are struggling very hard to get along without laying direct taxes, perfectly aware, that had those taxes been laid, Mr. Madison would have lost his election. If the merchants should not be left by Congress to the griping hand of Mr. Gallatin, and have a loan forced from them, as soon as the election of members of Congres in Virginia and one or two other States is passed by, the direct taxes must be laid or the war must cease. Besides, if the loan should be squeezed out of the merchants this year, where is one to come from the next year? They will not be in Gallatin's fangs then, although he thinks they are now.

Thus far, the balance of the war account is against us. We have not been able to raise an army by enlistment—volunteers do not offer to any amount worth noticing, and there will be fewer the succeeding season than there has been the past—the wages of the army have been raised by a law passed this session of Congress—we have lost one army, and a large part of another; we have lost a whole territory; we have been disgraced by our generals, and we have gained nothing. If it is said that we have been successful on the water, it is acknowledged: But we are under no obligations to the Administration for those successes. Naval warfare forms no part of their scheme of policy. On the contrary, they would crush the whole if they dare. When we say that we have been successful, we do not mean to be understood to concede the point that our success on the water will have any tendency to bring G. B. to terms of submission. We have destroyed one frigate, and taken another; and one smaller ship has been conquered and taken by one of ours, but afterwards re-taken. We also have lost 2 of our own vessels—the Nautilus and the Wasp. But the destruction of 2 or 3, or even half a dozen British frigates, will not subdue their navy. If they find that their frigates cannot cope with ours, they will send ships here that can——and then, however, brave and skillful our naval officers and men may be, they must yield to superior force.

We have made the foregoing remarks for the purpose of shewing, that we have not yet advanced one step towards accomplishing the professed object of the war——viz: the prevention of the impressment of her own seamen by G. Britain—next week we propose to place subject in a little different light, which will enable our readers to make such calculations about the result of the war, as the facts will warrant.

From the Salem Gazette, Dec. 1.

THE TEN BEST REASONS,

Why WAR ought to be continued.

1. *Because*, for a long time before the declaration of war, Great-Britain demonstrated the greatest earnestness to adjust all difficulties, and to deprive us unjustly of all cause of quarrel: she settled the affair of the Chesapeake, offered to renew the treaty, and to arrange satisfactorily the subject of impressment, repealed the orders in council, and in short, if Madison had not made the utmost haste in declaring war, would insultingly have settled every thing, taken away the very ground from under him, and completely thrown him on his —— back.

2. *Because* the Canadians obtained the knowledge of the declaration of war sooner than the officers at our own posts, and so took the advantage of us, and captured Hull's baggage, and the frontier fortresses. Now, as this was a war of our own making, and none of their business, it was a trespass upon our patent right to the war, for them to intermeddle in it, and attack our people unprepared, and uninformed of its existence.

3. *Because* the British violated the established usage of nations, in capturing the north western army without bloodshed and by an inferior force: they paid no sort of respect to Hull's proclamation which is much like insulting our sovereignty, and equal to proving that what we say, even in the most public manner, is *not always true.* Their forcible capture of this army cannot be pardoned, except on one supposition—that it was done from charity—to *cover* our soldiers with a thick mantle of disgrace, because they hand no blankets in that uncomfortable region.

4. *Because* we must now carry on the war to wipe out the deep stains of infamy with which our national character has been blotted by our own blunders since war was declared. Great-Britain is justly chargeable with the guilt and disgrace of these blunders, which would never have been committed, if the "fast anchored isle" had been sunk when Jefferson predicted.

5. *Because* the Canadas, containing only half a million of inhabitants, uncivilly refuse to permit the United States, containing eight millions of freemen, to take poseession for Napoleon of that country, which fairly belongs to us, as do the Floridas also, because they are adjacent and convenient, and therefore destined by the God of nature to be ours.

6. *Because* the Canadians are proving our words *true*—that on our part this is *not* and is not likely to be a war of *conquest.*

7. *Because* Great-Britain refuses to negociate *before* an armistice, and so is as much in the wrong as the parent who refused to permit his boy to go into the water before he had not learned to swim.

8. *Because* we have a right, if we please to ruin ourselves by carrying on a war solely on account of foreign seamen, in order to destroy our native seamen and our own commerce.

9. *Because* many patriots thought war an excellent electioneering engine; and knew that at least it would create many fat offices, which would give subsistence and shelter to many poor gentlemen and houseless children of the faction—who *will not dig*, and to *beg* are ashamed: without the war, this gentry would be out of employ, and thrown upon the world's wide stage.

10. *Because* when the *War ceases*, we shall have—*Peace*:—and then the *peace party* will be in power, and the war party will then hear nothing but Peace!—begone!

LEGISLATURE OF N. CAROLINA.

Extract from the Governor's Message.

FRANCE.

"While we are *vigorously* pursuing the course which our government has been compelled to adopt against Great-Britain, it may be essential to our *safety* to guard against the *wiles* and *intrigues* of a no less inveterate enemy to our rights and liberties—*the Emperor of the French.*—Our differences with him, as the President of the United States in his recent communication to Congress has informed the nation, are yet in an unsettled state—He has furnished incontrovertible evidence of his superior claims to a pre-eminent practical knowledge of all the vices and enormities which render a human being odious in the eyes of God and man.—Crimes and intrigues the most wicked—the most shocking to humanity, he has resorted to, in order to accomplish his nefarious purposes, to gratify his boundless ambition and insatiable thirst for universal dominion. Unoffending nations on the continent of Europe have felt the full force of his *friendship;* they have been crushed by its *ardor*, and still groan under its *continuance.* A stranger to equity and justice, he would do violence to his natural propensities were he to make suitable atonement for any one of the volume of aggressions which he has perpetrated against the rights of neutral and independent nations. From such a character, whose despotic will is the supreme law of his empire, and whose thirst for conquest cannot be satiated by any thing short of the subjugation of the whole world, have the United States reasonable grounds to expect the restitution for the multiplied injuries and spoliations which they have experienced at his hands, unaccompanied by views connected with his own aggrandizement? Knowing the governing principles of his actions, the United States would be lost to a sense of every thing conducive to the preservation of their honor and best interests, were they to enter into an alliance with him on any conditions or in any manner whatever. That this grand and favorite scheme of his, as we are engaged in war with England (his rival, as well in war as in aggressions upon our rights) will now be laid for the United States, we have reason to expect: Should such expectation be verified it will be for our country to determine whether she will be allured into it. It is not to be doubted that an open and direct war with the French nation is an evil less to be dreaded than an entangling alliance, which would not fail to produce the most humiliating effects upon our national character, and from which we should not be able to extricate ourselves but by an appeal to arms.

GENERAL DEARBORN,

And the difficulties of Administration.

It is said that General Dearborn is sick of his army, and that his army is sick of the General; that he has found the climate of Canada too cool, or the looks of the enemy too hot; and that he has written he would like to sleep snugly again in the war department, in preference to being kept awake in the field of battle. He also writes, that the bed of honor is rather hard, and is not made up to his gout or his humour—so it is proposed to accommodate him in his old birth. But here lies the difficulty: The General would willingly give up his command, but he does not know what to do with the COAT. It is said he writes that it will cost too much to cut it up into cloaths for his children, and that the gold lace is too good to be lost. In this dilemma he proposes that the treasury should allow him for his Coat out of the contingencies of the war department; in support of which he urges that every button-hole is covered with laurels, which have been at the Canada frontier; and as they are the only ones the administration are likely to get from that quarter, it is a mighty penny-worth, and worth their purchase.

This proposition, it is understood, is now under debate in the Cabinet.——and until the question is decided, Mr Monroe has agreed to shoulder the office of Secretary of War, in addition to that of State—a task to which he is said to be equal: First, because he is very strong in the limbs; second because he is intended to be the next President; and third, because he is a Virginian, and therefore equal to every thing.

If the Pestle and mortar War Secretary required two crutches to bear him up under the weight of his official duties, and colonel Monroe can alone sustain the departments of State and war, how much broader and stronger backed must be colonel Monroe than Dr. Eustis? So we see there is about the same difference between a Yankee and a Virginian that there is between mint-sling and onion sauce, or codfish and cock-fighting.

(Fed. Rep.

THE IRISH RECRUIT.

Patrick Macnally, a mower, from Shannon Water, happening to attend the lamb fair of Lockerby, displayed singular adroitness in wielding an oak plant, to the no small edification of thousands of the men of Annandale, who have a high relish for such talents. Patrick however, attracted the notice of a recruiting serjeant, who prevailed upon him to accept of a situation as a private soldier under his beloved Sovereign: he received his bounty, and learned to march & countermarch to the sound of certain instruments of music——One day the serjeant endeavored to correct an awkward slouch in the gait of Patrick, and for that purpose laid a small knotty cane over his shoulders so inconsiderately, that he raised several knotches underneath his shirt, which was of fine grass bleached Irish linnen. Delighted with this discipline, Patrick snatched up an old spade shaft, and applied it to some purpose along the crown of the serjeant, and then over his shoulders. Patrick was chid for this, and ordered to be recompensed with sundry scores of lashes across & along his naked back. "Ah!" said Patrick, "I have mistaken your fancy faith—I thought it was fighting men you wanted! Good morning."—Next day the party received a note from the late lodging of Patrick Macnally, advising, that he would be found cutting turf in the Bog of Ahen.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec. 18.*

When the secretary of war (says the Columbian) issued his general order forbidding officers and soldiers in the army to write indiscreet letters respecting public affairs, he might have added a clause to prohibit generals from issuing foolish proclamations, a practice which has lately subjected us to much ridicule from the enemy.

The legislature of South-Carolina contemplate causing to be built and fitted out a seventy-four gun ship, to be given to the national government. The legislature of Pennsylvania have under their consideration a resolution to build a frigate for the United States.

FROM FRANCE.

New-York, Dec. 19.

To the politeness of a merchant of this city we are indebted for the loan of a file of French papers to the 4th of November, received by the schooner Dick in 42 days from Bordeaux. They contain the Bulletins of the grand army to No. 23; this No, is dated at Moscow, the 9th of October, and states that the advanced guard of the king of La Narra is posted twenty leagues from Moscow. The army of the enemy is quartered upon Kolouga; skirmishes take place every day, in which the French are uniformly victorious——The marshal duke of Elschingen, with his division of the French Army, is at Beghorodock. The advanced guard of Murats's division is at Troitsa—Prince Bagration has died of his wounds received at the battle of Moskwa. The inhabitants of Moscow were returning to their homes, and the Emperor was doing every thing in his power to make them comfortable. The Emperor was in exceeding good health.

It will be recollected that Bonaparte entered Moscow on the 15th of September; From the above mentioned Bulletin it appears, that on the 9th October he remained in the same situation; having done nothing more towards the conquest of Russia. This is certainly against him, and if he is obliged to remain there through the winter although he may be in good health now, he will be sick before the spring.

E. Post.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Accounts have been received from Vermont which inform of the return from 150 towns, in which there is a neat federal gain of 3290. Gov Galusha's majority in September was 3208, 70 towns remain to be heard from.

Capt Carden say the New London Gazette speaks in high terms of approbation of the conduct of Commodore Decatur and his officers, All the private property of the officers and men on board the Macedonian was given up; that claimed by capt. Carden, including a band of music, and several casks of wine, was valued at about 800 dollars, which the commodore (whose soul is as liberal as brave) paid him for. Generosity could not have been more properly applied. Capt. Carden has been distinguished for his civilities to such Americans as he met at sea before the war.—His noble liberality, and consoing attention to capt Bolles, and crew of this place (who was driven from the coast last winter, and in danger of perishing) gives him a a title to all the respect and attention the requirements of war will permit.

ALGERINE CAPTURES.

Capt. Weeks of the ship Commodore Rodgers, who arrived at New-York on Friday morning last, in 45 days from Lisbon, had spoken on her passage, an American ship and brig, then in possession of the Algerienes. Those vessels were captured a few days before by an Algerine frigate, off Trafalgar. The same frigate had previously captured the American ship Spanish Consul, on her passage from Lisbon to Cadiz.

Hon Timothy Pickering—The success of the unceasing and malacious efforts of the Ruling party for many years past to destroy the character of this patriot of the Revolution, may be judged of by the following fact.—that in November last he was designated as a candidate to represent the district in which he lives in congress (a district so compact that he is probably personally known to almost every individual voter)—and that of 2552 votes he had 2249, that is, all but 102. Thus clad in the peoples armour, he will again go forth to confront that party which Washington said was the curse of our country.

Salem Gaz.

MIDDLEBURY, (V) Dec 9.

NORTHERN ARMY.

We understand, that great mortification prevails among the regular troops & militia at Burlington—We are informed by a gentleman from that place, that sixty died in the course of last week—14 of which died on Saturday last. On Sunday morning nine more were lying dead in their tents—Several have died on the road between Burlington and this place and several others are left sick at the taverns, being unable to proceed further. One died in this village on Saturday night one in Vergennes, another was carried through this Village on Sunday morning—A similar mortality prevails, we understand among the troops at Plattsburgh.

The first and second regiments of the Vt militia have been discharged, and the re-

mainder is to be dismised, except six companies, three of which are to be stationed Swanton, and three at Derby, on lake Memphramagog. The whole of the New-York militia are also to be dismissed, except a few to prevent pasing and carrying provision over the line.

PHILADELPHIA:

December 19.

The most flattering accounts continue to be received of the Vermont election.

The Windsor Washingtonian, of the 14th inst. introduces the returns from various towns thus:

"We have given a pledge, that the Freemen of Vermont would do their duty.

On Monday last this pledge was redeemed. The friends of a safe and honorable peace, without distinction of party, came up to the polls, and the result has verified our predictions — Vermont will be represented, in the next congress, by Republicans of the 'Washington' School.

This we believe, decides the complexion of the next congress, and probably will compel the cabinet, either to abandon the war; or if it must be continued, to continue it with vigor & effect

We have heard from 100 towns out of 220 which give a glorious result, and which we think must be decisive with regard to the election.

POSTSCRIPT.

A statement received says, 800 Federal nett gain in Bennington and towns adjacent."

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, December 18.

The polls for Members of congress from the first and second congressional district, closed in this city last evening, and we understand has terminated in a majority for the Peace candidates of about 750 votes

From the Troy Post, (N. Y.) Dec 15.

The following communication relative to a conversation held by Colonel Stephen Thorn, we are informed from various sources is substantially correct, and think it merits perusal.

COMMUNICATED.

Last week Col Thorn, who has had the command of the artillery on our northern frontier, and who has heretofore been a high handed stickler for democracy, declared in this town in the presence of a number of respectable gentlemen, that "he was completely disgusted with the conduct of the army at Plattsburgh—that two or three thousand barrels of provisions, and eight hundred new rifles, which had never been used, were deposited within a mile and an half of the Canada line—that he knew there was about 2½ militia left to guard them—that he had no doubt they were left there as a temptation to the British to come and capture them, in order to irritate the people so as to induce them to turn out for another campaign—and that now the election was over, the campaign was over also." If any one shall deny that Col. Thorn made the preceding declarations, indisputable evidence will be adduced.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburgh, dated Sept. 16. 1812.

"The battle of Borodino will forever be remarkable as the bloodiest ever heard of, and several gentlemen write, that the battles at Austerlitz and Eylau were mere child's play in comparison with this. There is hardly a family in St. Petersburgh to be found which does not miss a relation; the regiments of guards which usually compose the reserve, demanded with loud voices, to be brought to the fire, and but few of their officers escaped wounds or death. Five thousand men have been fully employed three whole days in burying of the dead, and carrying off the wounded.—Both among those of the former and latter descriptions were found one third more Frenchmen than Russians. Prince Bagration, since his arrival at Moscow, has been under the necessity of undergoing a most painful operation, which was performed by the Emperor's body surgeon. It is not expected that he will be able to take his command again in less than two months."

Mr. Gerry, it will be recollected, was in France with Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Marshall. He was caressed and flattered whilst his colleagues, Messrs Pinckney and Marshall, were treated with more than coldness and neglect. Let it also be recollected, that one of their X Y Z. correspondents, intimated to them, that if Col. Burr and Mr. Madison had constituted the mission, the differences between the U. States and France, would have been speedily accommodated. Let it be particularly remembered, that these gentlemen after being neglected, insulted, and a doceur of 50 000 dollars demanded of them as a present for the Directory as the terms upon which they should be received, were addressed, when they were about leaving France, by Mr. M. Y. in these words: "Perhaps you believe, that in returning and exposing to your countrymen the unreasonableness of the demands of the government, you will unite them in resistance to these demands: You are mistaken: You ought to know that the diplomatic skill of France and the means she possesses in your country, are sufficient to enable her, with the French party in America, to throw the blame which will attend the rupture of the negociation, on the Federalists, as you term yourselves, but on the British party, as France terms you; and you may assure yourselves this will be done."

Alexandria Gaz.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *January* 1, 1813.

The Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette presents the compliments of the season to his subscribers.

It is now reduced to a certainty, that Gen. Smyth and Peter B. Porter, have exchanged *fires*—that is, fighting a duel without doing each other harm. Peter acknowledged that Smith was not a *coward*, and the gen. dubbed Peter a *gentleman*. It is not for us to say whether the public will believe either of them—but thus has ended, with an expenditure of at least $ 200,000, the Buffalo campaign.

Peter B. Porter's communication, in answer to general Smyth's official letter, is come to hand—It is deemed unnecessary to publish it, as it is much like his fighting, not intended to do mortal man injury.

We published in an extra on Wednesday last, the following account of the defeat of the Indians, by the detachment from Gen. Harrison's army, under the command of Col. Campbell. The Pittsburgh Blues, and the companies of Alexander and Markle, from Westmoreland county, were in this battle. We were confident these troops would do their duty, and we have not been mistaken.

From FRANKLINTON, *(Ohio) December* 23, 1812.

Captain Hite has just arrived, express from colonel Campbell's detachment, which, it will be recollected, left this place on the 18th ult, on a secret expedition.——From him we learn the following account of a most obstinate and hard fought Battle, in which the valor, intrepidity, and firmness of the American troops shone with a lustre which has never been surpassed during the present war.

On the 17th after marching all night, colonel Campbell, with his command, arrived at one of the Massasinewa towns, and instantly charged upon the town, drove the savages across the Massasinewa river, killed seven of them and took 37 prisoners—only two of our men were killed in this skirmish. While contending with the enemy at this town, they sent a runner to another of the towns, about 3 miles distant, which was immediately evacuated. On the 18th, before daybreak, the horrid savage yell was heard, the word was given to arms, and a most desperate conflict commenced. Capt. Pierce, of the Zanesville troop, was killed at the first onset, while standing guard. He is represented to have behaved gallantly, and died nobly. Lieut. Waltz, of captain Markle's company (from Greensburgh, Penn.) was shot through the arm, and not being satisfied with that, he again endeavored to mount his horse, and in making the effort was shot through the head. His death was glorious.

Capt. Trotter, while charging with fury upon the enemy, was wounded in the hand. Lieuts. Basey and Hickman, were slightly wounded. A great number of horses were killed. The action continued with unabated fury for an hour, when the savages were routed, and driven in all directions.

Captain Hite states that between 30 and 40 Indians were known to be killed—how many were wounded could not be ascertained—37 were taken prisoners. We had 2 officers and 6 privates killed, and 3 officers and about 23 privates wounded, 8 supposed dangerous. The town where the battle was fought was burnt, and three other towns were burnt without resistance. The Indians were of the Delaware and Miami tribes, and entirely destitute of any valuable property.

The attack commenced on the right line commanded by Major Ball, who repelled it with that firm and manly courage which is his distinguishing characteristic. All fought with equal bravery. Col. Campbell's force was about 600—that of the enemy about 300.

Captain Butler with his "PITTSBURGH BLUES," *reinforced that part of the line most vigorously attacked by the savages, and compelled them instantly to retire.*

The following resolution has been offered in the House of Representatives of this state, by Mr. Ellmaker:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the enlistment, within and by the authority of this commonwealth, of two regiments of infantry, each consisting of 1000 men, to serve during the war, in substitution of the portion of the quota of militia which may be demanded by the general government: *Provided*, The President be authorised by Congress to accept and put them under the pay of the United States.

On the same day, the resolution relative to building a ship of war, and loaning it to the government of the U States, was read a second time, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose.

FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY EIGHT large fat hogs, have been driven from this neighbourhood (says the Franklinton, Ohio, newspaper) within a few days, destined for the Rapids, for the use of the north western army.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The quantity of land sold at the land offices in Marietta, Zanesville, Steubenville, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Jeffersonville and Vincennes, between the 1st of October 1811, and the 1st of October 1812, was 391,664 acres, and in the Mississippi territory, during the same time was 144,872 acres.

From Chillicothe December 24.

His excellency governor Meigs has politely furnished us with the following information, relative to the movements of the N. W. Army:

On the 8th instant general Harrison with detachments from the Penn. and Virginia lines, arrived at Upper Sandusky.

The following munitions of War, from Pittsburgh, have also arrived at U. Sandusky—viz:

Five 18 pounders—eight 12 pounders—Six 6 pounders. Two 5 1-2 inch Howitzers. The residue of the Virginia troops under the command of general Leftwich, will leave Delaware for Sandusky in a few days.

The following is Madam Bonaparte's Petition for a Divorce.

To the Honorable General Assembly of Maryland.

The petition of Elizabeth Bonaparte of the city of Baltimore, respectfully represents:

That your petitioner was united in matrimonial alliance with Jerome Bonaparte, some time during the year eighteen hundred and three; that since that period her husband departed from this country for France, where, on his arrival, his brother, the Emperor Napoleon, thought proper to annul the marriage between your petitioner and the said Jerome, who has since united himself in marriage with a German Princes, and been created king of Westphalia.

Your petitioner deems it unnecessary, if indeed the delicacy of her situation would permit it, to recount those various considerations, that ou't to influence an enlightened legislature, in granting the necessary aid to dissolve an union contracted and maintained under such circumstances.—She therefore respectfully submits her case to your honorable body, who, while they reflect that general utility points out the indissoluble nature of the marriage contract, will not fail to remember, that cases may and do occur, where the happiness of individuals may be consulted without sacrificing the permanent good of society.

ELIZABETH BONAPARTE.

NEW STORE.

In Market Street, next door to the Office of the Mercury.

J. JOHNSON & CO

HAVE just received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of *Dry Goods, Hard ware, Queensware, Groceries* and *Liquors*, all of which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for cash

Pittsburgh Dec 31, 1812

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

LATELY of Washington, Pennsylvania, wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

Copper and Tin Wares.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction. Prices as reasonable as any in the place,

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business. Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

WANTED,

A STRONG active LAD, from 16 to 18 years of age, to whom good wages will be given. Enquire of EDWARD FRELTRY, Wood street

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint stationers, army contractors, and others, that he has commenced the Manufacturing of quils, and is prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored in quills, equal to English, upon the most liberal terms.

JAS GRAHAM.

☞ CASH given for raw quills, at the stone house opposite the Bank second street.

Pittsburgh, Nov 25, 1812.

SADDLERS.

CONSTANT employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six Journeymen SADDLERS, either at piece work or by the week. Wages paid every Saturday Evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh January, 1, 1812

FOR SALE,

A fount of Long Primer, and

A fount of English,

Of which this advertisement is a specimen. Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Dec. 29, 1812.

Flint Glass Manufactory.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY* on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood street, Pittsburgh

☞ Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for *POT* or *PEARL ASH* December 21, 1812. tf

FULLING AND DYEING

THE subscriber has now in complete operation a *NEW FULLING MILL* on Montour's Run, half a mile above the old Fulling Mill, formerly in the name of Robert Miller, deceased. He will carry on the Fulling Business in all its different branches, and as he will attend to the business in person, so that those who may favor him with their custom, may rely upon having their work executed in the best manner

Cloth will be received at the store of GEO COCHRAN, Esq Market street, Pittsburgh, and returned dressed, or at the Mill, as may best suit the customer

JOHN WALKER

Moon township, Allegheny county,

December 24, 1812

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Firm of *Theodore Mazurie & Co* is *this day* dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having any demands against them are requested to call on THEODORE MAZURIE for immediate settlement.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1812.

3tq

SCUTCHING TOW

OF

FLAX AND HEMP,

A LARGE QUANTITY WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR THE USE

OF THE

Pittsburgh Steam Paper-Mill.

ONE Cent and an half given by the subscribers, at their Book store, for scutching tow, clean and well shaken—

R & J PATTERSON.

December 24, eow13.q

NOTICE,

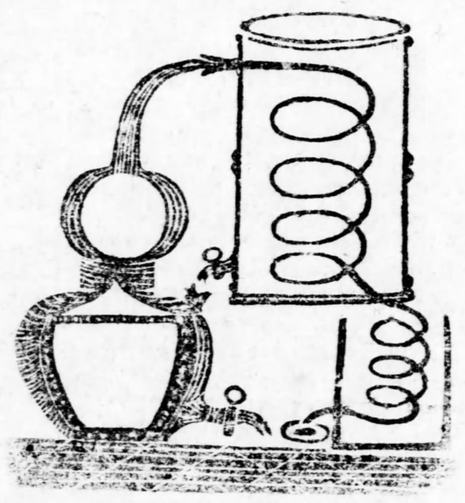
IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Doctor *Joseph Vander Schot*, deceased, to make payment on or before the first day of February next, otherwise their accounts will be put into proper officers hands for collection

MARY VANDER SCHOT, Admin'x

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1812.

N B Persons having BOOKS in their possession belonging to Doctor Joseph Vander Schot, are requested to return them immediately

For Sale, an Eight Day Clock, and a double tin'd Still, on reasonable terms 3t



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

HAS for Sale at his Copper and Tin Ware-House, next door to the Post-Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons

Copper by the Sheet

Tin by the Box

Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N B. Orders forwarded for Stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Three or Four Journeymen Tinplate workers wanted, who will receive good wages and constant employment, and

Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery Business. Pittsburgh, Nov 18, 1812

200 Dollars Reward.

A bundle containing 300 sheets of twenty dollar notes, printed in *blank* for the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, was taken out of a box, and supposed to be stolen on the night of the 19th instant, at the house of Messrs Woodford and Taliaferro in Fredericksburg. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said notes to Dabney Herndon, Esq of that place, or to the subscriber.

That the public may be guarded against imposition, they are informed, that *no twenty dollar notes have been nor will be issued* by the Farmers' Bank of Virginia or any of its branches, until further notice.

Wm. NEKERVIS, *Cashier.*

Richmond, 30th October, 1812.

DANIEL CHUTE

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he proposes opening a *SCHOOL* on Monday the December, inst. in the commodious which he formerly occupied, over Thomas Algeo's store. With gratitude knowledges past favors, and assures lic that no exertions shall be spared the seminary respectable, and pr employers. Terms of tuition mode able at entrance. For further inform ply to *Daniel Chute* or *Reuben Neal.*

Pittsburgh, December 16 1812

N. B. If suitable encouragement ed an Evening School will be open same place

MR BULLET

Has the honor to inform the and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh

COTILLION PA

will commence THIS EV January 1, 1813.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

will be given for any quant

Old Copper, Brass &

by the subscriber, at his Copper Warehouse, next door to the Post

GEORGE MILTENBERG

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1812.

100 Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the employment of the subscriber, living near York (Penn) on Thursday evening the 19th inst a man named JOHN LOVELL. On the Tuesday before, he left the subscriber's house, having under his care a waggon and five horses, loaded with 26 barrels of flour, which he was to drive to Baltimore—where he was to dispose of the flour to the best advantage. He arrived with the team, accordingly, at Baltimore, and sold the flour at the rate of $ 9 50 per barrel. He then took one of the horses, and putting the money received for the flour in his pocket—made off

Said Lovell is a stout man, five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, and lean face. The horse which he took, is a bright bay, dark thin mane and tail, his hind feet white, about 11 or 12 years old, and about 14 hands high.

The above reward of One Hundred Dollars will be given for delivering said Lovell and horse to the subscriber, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.

WILLIAM JONES.

November 23, 1812

MATTHEW FIELDING

INFORMS the citizens of Pittsburgh and the country adjacent, that he has opened a *DYE HOUSE* in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, where he intends carrying on the Dyeing Business in all its various branches. Storekeepers and others having silks spotted or mildewed, can have them coloured so as to look as well as new—Gentlemens' cloaths scoured or dyed in the neatest manner. The favors of the public are respectfully solicited

Pittsburgh, December 17, 1812.

A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE

THE Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved, contains, by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser

Enquire of *JOHN NIBLOW* on the premises, or *WILLIAM WILKINS*, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812 tf

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber five miles from Pittsburgh, about the 18th of November last, a small bay MARE, both hind feet white, white face, blind of the near eye, trots. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away

ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pitt township, Allegheny county,

December 10, 1812.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1y.)

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given in Cash, for Wheat delivered at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill*, in fifteen or twenty days, or till altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

October 13. 1812.

THE Managers have this day ordered, that a farther Instalment of five per cent. equal to *two and an half dollars* on each Share of the Capital Stock of said company, be paid by the Stockholders on or before the first day of January, 1813.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Chief Clerk

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventer of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American skill; consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, tis impossible to obtain information; therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE. without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid — This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in
the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz Dr Edme Dubatel sign of the Golden Head, No 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No 235, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, D. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs G & R Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at D Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Crowl & Sugar, druggists, Market street *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G and R Waits's, Nos 38 and 64, Maiden lane *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist *Annapolis*—Messrs. Childs and Shaw *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr R Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samue Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist *Easton*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg Va.* Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil, persisted, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 droos morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J P & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being here with inserted. April 28, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,
For *sale*, at this Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATEY,

Two Apprentices to the
Apothecary & Drug business
Apply to
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812

AARON HART,

AT THE SIGN OF THE RIFLE.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by *John M'Combs* in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, where he carries on the

GUNSMITH BUSINESS,

in all its various branches. He flatters himself that he will be able to furnish those who may call on him, with Rifles, Fowling Pieces, and Pistols, equal in goodness and workmanship to any made in the state.

Repairing, stocking, &c. done at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

Pittsburgh, November 26 1812.

Genuine Worm Tea.

THIS safe and effectual remedy, seldom fails to destroy and carry off worms from the stomach and bowels of children, and afford relief from those nauseating and distressing symptoms with which they are generally attended, its operation is perfectly mild and gentle, and it can do no harm if the patient should not be afflicted with worms—price 25 cents.

Sold only by J. P & J W SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street. Pittsburgh.

Church's Anti-Bilious Pills,

are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of bile, viz.—pain in the head or back, sickness at the stomach, chills, a fever, yellowness in the eyes, &c &c.—They are particularly recommended for the cure of all bilious complaints, dysentary, cholera morbus, sick head ache, cholic, &c. &c. &c.—price 50 cents per box.

CHING'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

unrivalled for the cure of worms, as many thousands can testify—price 50 cents.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions
Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 13, 1812.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intentions for which they are recommended; a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing, pretended Farriers, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Dr. Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz —for horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of glanders, the distemper, coughs, and yellow water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 13, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

PIONEER.

THE first volume of the Pioneer is now completed The Editor regrets the immoderate detention of the last number. He assures his readers it was not owing to any omission on his part that the last number did not make its appearance about the first of the month.

The Editor proposes to issue a second volume complete and in boards, about the first of May, 1813, price $1 75. He most respectfully solicits subscribers to settle with the Editor or his agents for the volume which is completed. Those who may feel disposed to engage the second volume will leave their names with the agent contiguous to their place of residence, or have them forwarded to the Editor, or John M. Snowden, Pittsburgh, where the Pioneer may be had in boards or elegantly bound. Subscribers in town who either move, or formerly may not have received their numbers, are requested to call with the editor. *October* 29, 1812

P. S. The Editor is really mortified to find the paper which he ordered, to complete the volume, is much inferior to the first.—The reader may rest assured a similar paper at a similar price was ordered, and that it was not until the greater part of the number had been wrought off, that it was discovered by the Editor.

The Honest Man's Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1813.

At the usual price,

Just published by PATTERSON & HOPKINS, at their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

This Almanac is designed to inculcate good morals, and communicate useful intelligence, and therefore is called the Honest Man's.

The calender pages are calculated by the Rev. John Taylor, who is celebrated for his success in foretelling the weather.

Extract from the first page—"This Almanac contains nothing to encourage the evil practices of Liars, Drunkards, Rogues, Lazy Fellows, Infidels, Tories, Cowards, Bad Husbands, and Old Bachelors," besides many useful Tables, Lists of Roads, &c. it gives a directory to find the chief Merchants and Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, with the residence of the Lawyers, Doctors and Magistrates in it.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1812.

GROCERIES.
Finley & Van Lear,
HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.
Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few outlots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of lime-stone. The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be adviseable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office

STEAM ENGINES,

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other persons or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no license can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase,

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812 tf

POTASH WANTED.

THE higest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, by *Thos & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent*
for Bridgeport Glass Company.
August 6th, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of
Flour, Whiskey, Hard Soap, and Candles
R. DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812.

Map of the Seat of War in *NORTH AMERICA*,

BY
JOHN MELISH.
FOR SALE BY
CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, on the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the 25th of November last, a dark bay Horse, about 14 hands high, age unknown, has a small star, some white feet and saddle marks. The owning may have him again by applying to the subscriber and paying charges.

JAMES GRAHAM.

8th December, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM
BOOKSELLERS,
Have recently published, the

Catechism of Nature,

For the use of Children.

By Doctor MARTINET, professor of philosophy at Zurich

Read Nature, nature is a friend of truth—Young.

Price 20 Cents

The following recommendation of this book is from the worthy Miers Fisher of Philadelphia:

"The enclosed little book entitled the *Catechism of Nature*, was sent by a friend in London for the amusement and use of my children. I perused it with pleasure, as it appeared to contain much knowledge conveyed in a stile and manner adapted to the capacity of childhood, and leading the mind to the true end of all knowledge. I think such a book will be more pleasing to every young inquisitive mind, than most of the books that are commonly put into their hands; that it will be a valuable acquisition to parents, schoolmasters, and all, whose reason or duty it is to form the first ideas of children.

October 1790. MIERS FISHER.

ALSO,

THE LIFE OF GEN. PUTMAN,

To which is added,
A Biographical Sketch of
GENERAL WAYNE,
with an account of the
BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND BUNKER'S HILL.

This is an interesting little volume lately issued from the press, in order to give the little boys of the western country an opportunity to learn to imitate the character of two of the bravest men of the American revolution—"*Venerate the brave laid low*"

ALSO.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

Price 75 Cents.

A neat pocket edition of this celebrated work of Doctor Goldsmith, has just issued from the press.—"The hero of this piece," observes its author, "unites in himself the three greatest characters upon earth, he is a priest, an husband, and the father of a family. He is drawn as ready to teach, and ready to obey, as simple in affluence, and majestic in adversity. In this age of opulence and refinement, whom can such a character please? Such as are fond of high life will turn with disdain from the simplicity of his country fireside. Such as mistake ribaldry for humour will find no wit in his harmless conversation; and such as have been taught to deride religion, will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity."—*Goldsmith's preface.*

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1812